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Marginal Column By "COMMENTATOR"

SWEDEN has been learning of late some of the facts of international life, the hard way. It is not perhaps so how it happened, but how it happened, Sweden has never been the monopoly of any particular power, and aircraft have been shot down before. But it was the Russian reaction which took the Swedes unaware: when they dared to arrest Soviet spies they were charged with Fascism, and when they sent out planes to search for another one which had apparently been shot down, they were accused of aggressive imperialism by the Communist press. The laugh is always against the loser and there is some irony in the fact that this has happened to the Swedes who have always learned backwards to preserve their neutrality.

THEY have refused to join the Atlantic Pact, the European Army Council and other "Western" bodies. They signed a substantial economic agreement with the Soviet Union in 1947, and were the only Western country to do so. The Russians, however, who profess considerable interest in trade with the West, made little use of the agreement. They regarded the Communists as a harmless group of ideological dissenters. The Communist leader in the Riksdag was made a member of the Parliamentary commission on defence, — there was no intervening of applicants for key positions in the national security set-up, nor was there any internal security force to deal with counter-espionage. The Prime Minister declared, "I have no doubts as to the loyalty of the Communists." It was a rude awakening for the Swedes, who had believed their neutral status universally recognized, when they found many of their military secrets gone and their planes shot down when entering the Baltic Sea, where there seems to have become a Russian mine corridor.

COME time ago, the Swedish Prime Minister declared in all earnest, that the high living standard of the Swedish worker was an important contribution to Western security because it showed the people behind the Iron Curtain that the democratic life was possible in the East. The Swedish standard of living, to be sure, is very high, and the East will be lucky to attain this standard in thirty or forty years. Mr. Erlander could have argued too, that there is more social justice in Sweden than anywhere behind the Iron Curtain, where there are such large discrepancies in wages and living standards. But then, the Swedes labour under one basic disadvantage which weighs heavier now than ever: they have no army.

THE Swedish experience must have been a profoundly discouraging one for the many people who used to argue that the West needs not arms but ideas, more political freedom and social justice. Developments in Stockholm have shown that this participation is misleading. Never in human history has a higher living standard acted as a deterrent to an aggressor. There is more political freedom in Sweden than in Russia (or in the U.S. at that). There is more social justice in Sweden than in all the "people's democracies" or in most Western European countries. Yet the Swedes have now voluntarily decided to give up some of their civil liberties and to cut their standard of living in order to strengthen national security. They are not afraid of ideas and philosophers but of something quite different.

Jerusalem, June 22.

Mapam Splinter Group Forms New Party

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A new party called "Le'ahdut Ha'avoda," led by Mrs. Hanna Landman and Mr. David Livshitz, MK's, who left Mapam four months ago, was established officially at a constituent convention here last night and today. The new party will pursue the ideas described in "Platform B," submitted to the Mapam convention last year by Mr. Livshitz, Mr. I. Bar Yehuda and Mr. I. Galil. The Mapam convention rejected the program, and Mr. Livshitz, speaking last night, said his party would accept all those who believe in Socialist Zionism without a bias towards either Right or Left. Mapam, he said, was moving towards an alliance with the bourgeois, while Mapam had lost its freedom of thought. The new party, he said, would form an "opposition for the well-being of the state." It did not wish to destroy its very foundations in the hope of seizing power on its ruins, he added.

Founded 35 Years Ago
The original Le'ahdut Ha'avoda was founded 35 years ago, as an opposition by new immigrants to the already existing Haapoel Histadrut. From the merger of the two, Mapam was created 13 years later. Le'ahdut Ha'avoda was re-established 10 years ago, but the party merged with Mapam five years later. Mr. M. Singer, who presided, said he believed that the USSR was the mainstay of labour in the world, but he asked for freedom of thought, in accordance with the teaching of Marx and Lenin.

Mrs. Hanna Landman, reporting on the new party, said it already had 20 branches throughout the country. A total of 71 and a secretary of 11 were elected at the convention today.

Dov Joseph Defends Currency Controls
TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Dr. Dov Joseph, the Minister of Commerce, said here last night that the government would consider the abolition of foreign currency controls only when conditions were such that a minimum food supply was assured to everyone. Liberty in imports would inevitably lead, under present conditions, to an influx of luxury articles, he said. Dr. Joseph was speaking at an open meeting arranged by the Tel Aviv Labor Council.

Defending the Government's monetary policy, Dr. Joseph said it had already resulted in the pound's recovery. Quotations of the Pound on the "free" market were misleading as regards its purchasing power, he said.

Foreign Investors' Deposits Not Subject to Loan, Sharett Says
WASHINGTON, Saturday (UP). — Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett said here yesterday after discussions with high Government officials that "it is not the intention of Israel to subject the deposits of foreign investors abroad to the 10 per cent compulsory loan" which Israel imposed last week.

Mr. Sharett told reporters that the Israel Government does not want to force a loan upon foreign nationals who are interested in investing in Israel; but while that is the intention of his government, he is not sure that the Israel Finance Ministry had been able to work out the mechanics of the loan plan so as to exclude foreign investment capital. Mr. Sharett conferred with Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Henry Byrnes and Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Willard Thorp. He was accompanied by Ambassador Abba Eban.

Asked about his talk with Mr. Snyder, Mr. Sharett said: "I informed Secretary Snyder of the progress of the Bond issue in this country." While Mr. Sharett told reporters that he had discussed the compulsory loan plan with Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Thorp, he did not say that the loan had been formally approved. He said he believed, however, that the compulsory 10 per cent loan, and the accompanying exchange of currency are matters of interest to Mr. Snyder and the discussion with Mr. Sharett undoubtedly touched on the subject.

US Oilmen Will Buy in Iran

DENVER, Saturday. — While the Rose Mary lay in Aden Harbour, a new phase in the Anglo-Iranian oil battle became evident when it was disclosed here that the latter is the forerunner of large-scale attempts backed by U.S. money to counter the British claims to ownership of Persia's oil.

Two Denver businessmen said today that they have signed a contract for more than \$125 million of Iranian oil in the next five years. In an exclusive story, the "Denver Post" identified the men as Mr. Gerald Waldron and Mr. Richard Nelson, who said that they signed a contract in Teheran on May 29. They told the "Post" that they expect to have a fleet of tankers making regular runs from Iran to the U.S. within two months.

The two men said that they acted in cooperation with unidentified U.S. interests in signing the contract for the purchase of 100,000 tons of Iranian oil over the next five years. The contract designates them as the exclusive U.S. purchasers for Iranian oil, the "Post" reported. Mr. Nelson said, "we plan to have 10 tankers on regular schedule running between Iran and the U.S. before next year." The Rose Mary is just a test case with a very small quantity of oil to show the world that it is not so simple and how it can be done.

Before that, in the U.S. after signing the oil deal, the two men had held extensive business talks in Rome with Italian and Swiss businessmen who clustered the ship.

Ethrog Antwerp-Bound For Repairs After Blast
SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday (Reuter). — The Israeli steamer, Ethrog, which put into Southampton after her engine-room explosion on Thursday, sailed today to Antwerp for repairs.

The accident occurred while she was sailing the English Channel from London to Haifa with a general cargo. A five-man delegation from the Israeli State shipping company has arrived in Gothenburg, to negotiate with the Swedish-American line for the purchase of a 11,500-ton liner, Stockholm radio reported today.

Military Court Holds Short Session
BEERSHEBA, Saturday. — The Military Court here which met last Thursday for only two hours, owing to the sudden indisposition of the Military Attorney, dealt with six cases.

An Israeli Beduin found in possession of a rifle was sentenced to eight months imprisonment, while three Israeli Beduins were fined 12-18 each for being outside their permitted area. Two infiltrators from Gaza were sentenced to three and four months in prison.

The brevity of the Court's session has caused great consternation at the local press as many cases were not closed up, it was reported here today.

Truman Signs U.S. Foreign Aid Bill
By Jesse Zel Lurie
POST Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Saturday. — President Truman yesterday signed a bill authorizing \$8.5 billion in foreign aid, of which \$7.5 billion are for Israel, which withheld criticism of those responsible for cutting European aid 50 per cent under the sum which he had requested until Congress actually appropriates the money.

The appropriation bill will be reported to the House next week and the money should be available soon after the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1.

Israel's Position
Whether or not Israel funds will again be diverted towards meeting short-term obligations depends on the outcome of the discussions here yesterday between Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Willard Thorp and Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Henry Byrnes.

Mr. Sharett's objective is understood to be the securing of another long term credit from the Export and Import Bank to consolidate many short term obligations and end the atmosphere of continuous financial crisis under which Israel operated in the recent past.

India Willing To Offer Services In Korean Talks

NEW DELHI, Saturday (Reuter). — India if formally asked would happily offer her services to settle the problem of exchanging prisoners which has deadlocked the Korean truce talks, Prime Minister Nehru told a press conference here today.

But he said he felt the way out was an agreed settlement between the parties concerned. India, he added, could approach in a friendly way all the parties concerned — "so we might be of some use."

When asked whether India would mediate Nehru replied that it was a hypothetical question as normally that kind of approach was hardly made. When two great countries were involved it was not a question of mediation. He said India had asked the U.S. for clarification on the invitation to send a military observer to the Kojado Island camp in Korea.

Duties Not Clear
Nehru said India was willing to help in any way but it was not clear what a military observer could do. He did not think it was desirable, he said, to involve too many troops. He said it was part of the far more important problem of exchanging prisoners.

On the Soviet resolution in the Security Council on the cessation of the Korean conflict, the Prime Minister declared, "I will certainly welcome resolution, or if you will, a declaration of the Security Council, which would be a step towards the cessation of hostilities by all countries."

Nehru said negotiations were taking place between India, China and Tibet regarding the Indian mission in Lhasa and other countries. He said India-Tibet trade had not been greatly affected by changes in Tibet.

TENSION EASED IN TUNISIA
PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — An easing of tension between Moslems and Jews in Tunisia was reported yesterday by Dr. G. M. Rignier, of the World Jewish Congress Executive, on his return here from Tunisia.

French Assembly Discusses Reform Plan for Tunisia

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — The National Assembly last night rejected three motions hostile to the Government's plan for reforms in Tunisia. A Radical Conservative motion to curtail the proposed reforms was rejected by 404 to 193. A Socialist motion describing the reforms as inadequate was rejected by 488 votes to 158. A Communist motion was turned down, 521 votes to 99.

The Assembly also rejected by 419 votes to 157 a Gaullist motion asking for the resignation of Foreign Minister Robert Schuman.

M. Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, explained that the Assembly would have to vote on all four motions again as the preceding votes dealt with the question of which of them should be taken first, and not with the contents of the motions. However, it was not expected that the result of the second votes would be essentially different.

French newspapers today regretted the inconclusive ending of the Assembly's debate on Tunisia.

Cairo Reiterates: No SACME Until Demands Met

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuter). — Egypt today reiterated her resolve not to consider any Western proposal for Middle East Defence until Britain concedes the evacuation of British forces from the Suez Canal Zone and the unity of the Nile Valley.

A Cabinet spokesman, commenting on the London conference of British Middle East diplomats, said: "The problem of Egypt's national aspirations are more urgent to us than the question of regional defence. We believe all Arab nations share this view."

All Egypt was concerned about in regard to the conference was whether it would involve a mutual defence and cooperation formula acceptable to Egypt and attractive to the Arab world in general.

Prime Minister Hiliat Paasha was sure to turn down a reported British suggestion that Egypt should negotiate a Middle East defence project immediately, based on a British agreement to evacuate the Canal Zone while postponing the Sudan issue, the spokesman said.

The Cabinet today decided to lift martial law in Cairo, in force since January 25, the day of the 14 of July strike.

The Egyptian press today carried conflicting reports on the outcome of Hiliat's negotiations with the Sudanese Umma (pro-independence) Party delegation. One section of the press claimed that responsible authorities received news from Khartoum to the effect that El Sayed Abdul Rahman el Mahdi (the Umma leader) accepted the Egyptian point of view. Another section stated that news of Khartoum relation to the Alexandria talks gave rise to concern rather than hope.

FRENCH WANT SACME
ATHENS, Saturday (Reuter). — French Foreign Under-Secretary Maurice Schumann said today that a Middle East defence organisation should be set up as soon as possible in the interest of the Arab peoples.

M. Schumann, who has been on a private visit for three days, left by air for Rome where he will spend the weekend before returning to Paris.

TALAL REAFFIRMS RETURN TO AMMAN
AMMAN, Saturday (Reuter). — Ailing King Talal of Jordan today cabled from Switzerland to Prime Minister Tewfik Abdul Huda Paasha saying, "I am coming back to my country to put myself sincerely at your disposal."

A government spokesman announcing the King's message said it was in reply to one sent by the Prime Minister this week asking the King to return to Jordan.

Tewfik Paasha will leave Amman for Switzerland tomorrow to visit King Talal.

SEVEN EDITORS IN BEIRUT JAIL
Seven Beirut newspaper editors have been sentenced to prison terms of from one to five months for editorial articles which are alleged to have slandered the Lebanese President, Bashara el Khoury. ANA reports from Beirut, Kamal Jubbalat, a member of parliament and Editor of the Socialist daily, is already serving a 14-month sentence.

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EXCHANGE OF BANK NOTES
The public is reminded that the hours left for the exchange of bank notes with banks and financial institutions are as follows:
Sunday — morning and afternoon
Monday — morning
The period during which bank notes of all denominations may be exchanged expires at 11 noon on Monday, June 23. After that hour, banks and financial institutions are no longer authorized to exchange old bank notes.
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THOUGH there is an implicit admission of failure in the French Communist Party's change of 'line' following its recent lack of success in embroiling the French working class in political strikes, and its new emphasis on economic issues, all observers are agreed that the Party represents one of the major forces in French political life. As in Italy, the Communists control the working-class movement, and receive a large proportion of the working-class vote.

The strength of the Communist parties is as much a symptom as a cause of the impasse in French and Italian social and economic life. Because of poverty, unemployment, social injustice, and economic maladjustment, the majority of workers are hostile to the government and are prepared to follow the leadership of anyone who will promise radical changes. The strength of the Communists, unfortunately, is not directed towards achieving those changes, but is always used for direct and negative opposition to the government in power, chiefly over foreign policy issues.

The virtual monopoly held by the Communists over the working classes and 'forces of discontent' weakens the 'left', reformist, or progressive wing of the non-Communist forces via a re-orientation of parties and individuals in French or Italian political life seeking reforms as a constructive alternative to Communist leadership are constantly defeated by the self-satisfied incumbents in their support of the Communist party, whose propaganda on the futility of compromise are constantly validated by smug and uncompromising conservatism.

Once powerful liberal movements in France and Italy, the Socialist Party, the MRP, the reforming wing of the Democrats, and the Italian Socialist groups, have been weakened and disheartened by this impasse, by this internal division of national life which now seems to have become self-perpetuating, and almost past repair.

This is especially tragic in the case of France, which is after all a country with traditions of democracy and social progress, and which till recently could boast of high economic and technical standards. Production in France has failed to regain its pre-war levels, and the standard of living of the working class has fallen. Yet every government measure is automatically opposed by the Communists, while the liberals, attacked from both right and left, watch helplessly while the common ruin of all classes is encompassed. France's plight should serve as a warning to both left and right elsewhere, that it is far easier to cause national divisions by extremism, intransigence, and disregard for the rights of large minorities, than it is to subvert to restore national unity.

SOVIET JOURNALIST EXPELLED FROM ITALY
 ROME, Saturday (Reuter). — The Italian Government last night expelled from Italy the correspondent of the Moscow newspaper "Pravda", Madame Olga Tchetchetkina. The Foreign Minister told the Russian correspondent she was "no longer welcome in Italy."

It was learned that the Italian Government regarded several articles written by her as being "offensive to the Italian Government, to the Head of State and to the national dignity."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Madame Tchetchetkina had given a "violently distorted" view of events in Italy. He said these distortions reached a culminating point during the visit of General Ridgway.

The spokesman reported that Madame Tchetchetkina even distorted the speeches of Italian Communist leader Togliatti. He cited an instance of a speech last November in which, according to the journalist, Togliatti said that Russia was the only country in the world which offered all the freedoms.

The spokesman said Togliatti had not even claimed this himself in the speech.

THE WEEK IN THE KNESSET Economic Issues Flood Debates

By GERDA LUFT

AS before the present crisis, economic issues dominated the scene during last week's Knesset session. The debate on agriculture which started the week before was closed with recommendations to the Committee of Finance to bring proposals for the encouragement of citrus growing before the House during the summer term. This shows that the Government and the House are beginning to understand the importance of organizing citrus exports in time for the winter.

The promise held out to the growers of a more favourable rate of exchange, and the encouragement of new plantations, also point in the same direction. It was remarkable that in the debate General Zislin and some Mapai front benchers pressed for action with almost identical arguments. Some Mapai members it is true, tried to revive old grievances against the orange-growers and to prove that this branch of agriculture could flourish only if connected with mixed farming or based on cheap labour. However it appears that the overwhelming need to export and the possibility of earning foreign currency with citrus carries more weight than the wish to exclude hired labour from agriculture in general. It must only be hoped that the committee will keep to the recommendations of the House and finish its work early.

Surcharge's Legality

Economic and legal arguments were heard, in combination, in the debate on surcharges levied by the Government after the introduction of the triple exchange rates in February. There were members who denied the legal right of the Government to fix higher prices for equipment bought before the introduction of the new rates, as well as those who attacked the scheme on economic grounds. The way the debate took shape makes it appear that the Government is not prepared to follow the recommendations of the House and finish its work early.

Crude Tactics

However there is more to be said against the crude tactics. One of the principal drawbacks of Knesset debates is the time which is wasted in discussion which often degenerates into a shouting match. This is especially true in the case of the triple exchange rates. The Government's position is clear, and the opposition's position is equally clear. The only question is whether the Government is prepared to follow the recommendations of the House and finish its work early.

Shabbat Furore

Wednesday's proposals to the agenda which were introduced in order to bring about changes in the fuel restrictions reflected the resentment roused by the attempt to impose Shabbat observance in the form of an economic measure. The general impression was that the Government announced its intentions without sufficient contact with the public and that a door has been left open to introduce changes. Some opponents even believed that restrictions on private cars might open the way to run at least part of the regular services on Saturday.

Musical Diary

THE I.P.O. special concert at the Ohel Shem Hall on Wednesday, conducted by the Brazilian composer Heitor Villa-Lobos, offered before the interval two works of classical nobility perhaps with the idea of intensifying the expectation for lighter things which figured in the second part of the programme. Thus Corelli's Concerto Grosso No. 8, and Bach's Organ-Prelude (adapted by Villa-Lobos) could only be taken as an hors d'oeuvre, especially as the orchestra played them without interest; the brass in the Bach piece was even intolerable.

However, after the interval things changed completely. Popular music—in the purest sense of the term—took over. One might say that the popular character of the music was so genuine that it occasionally almost appeared trivial. In its folkloric elements as well as in the colourful orchestral dress-up by Villa-Lobos. Although his instrumentation shows outward refinement, his approach is evidently not at all sophisticated. The splendour seems to come from the same ancient, and even more contemporary sources of rhythmic material at his disposal. This music at least those works performed here — is certainly understood and appreciated by every boy and girl in Rio. Banalities? Banalities are part of every folklore. Only in his "Choros" No. 8, a straightforward pot-pourri of countless rhythms and melodies, when Villa-Lobos applies "tricks" of Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff, do we become a little irritated. On the other side, the instrumental exultations, the many expressions of a general hilarity in this work, reveal splendidly the explorer as well as the composer.

Villa-Lobos' second piano

Concerto made a less satisfying impression. The three movements appear rather shallow, especially in the solo part which is only superficially connected with the orchestral pattern. However, here, too, the melodic and rhythmic message is pleasant, and Sen. Maxim Chapiro, the soloist, performed it very well.

Ravel Festival

THE Maurice Ravel Festival, sponsored by Le Centre de Culture Française at the Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday, was a rare occasion. After a brief opening address by Mr. J. Loewenson-Lavi, the musical programme started with the enchanting piano-suite (for four hands) "Ma Mere l'Oye" (recently conducted as an orchestral suite by Edvard Lockspeiser), which has the name fairy-dream atmosphere as his opera-ballet "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges". The reading by Avigdor Reiss and Karl Berent was delicate but fine team-work. This was followed by "Chansons made-casées," a striking setting for voice, piano (A. Reiss); flute (Hanan Tel-Or) and cello (Paul Blasberger), and is a rhythmic mixture of baroque and refined elements. Unfortunately Antonia Weiss-Lavane is nothing of a Black Venus; her interpretation was frigid, lacking in colour and vitality. With "Gaspard de la nuit" (reviewed after a recent broadcast) the highly talented Avigdor Reiss proved once more his extraordinary technique and sensitivity. The sonata for violin (Felix Freilich) and cello (P. Blasberger) has not only an exceptional position among the works of this composer but also in music-literature, due to that unfamiliar duo. The form is cyclic but the harmonics are harsh and without any concession to the French tradition to please. However the performance was very interesting. Introduction

Israel Defence Army

Registration for Vocational Schools. Additional courses in the following subjects will be opened at military schools and workshops for the 1952/53 school year: —
 Haifa District: Courses: aircraft mechanics, riggers, armoured, electric and flying, general mechanics, radio and electronics.
 Tel Aviv District: Courses: heavy mechanical equipment, drivers, technical electronics, general mechanics, engineering, wireless mechanics.
 Additional Privileges: Lunches, tuition similar to secondary vocational schools system.
 Scholarships to successful candidates and a Government graduation certificate.

Conditions for Registration:

Age: 18-25 years secondary school education at least.

Minimum age for subject a) and b) — 18 years; subject c) — 15 years; subject d) — 14 years; Education: eight classes of elementary school at least.

Medical examination and psychological tests.

Period of Studies:

Subject a) and c) — 1 year; subject b) — 2 years; subject d) — 3 years.

Studying Fees:

IL 250 a year including board, board without lodging IL 150 a year including IL 100 a year.

Registration:

At the Liaison Offices of the Liaison Office of the Ministry of Defence, beginning June 20, 1952 until July 17, 1952 between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and 2-4 p.m.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE-RETURN OF TINS

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Only tins in good condition will be accepted.

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Paradox of an Arch Tory

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, POST Correspondent LONDON.

PROFESSOR NAMIER — Sir Lewis Namier since the last Honours List — has a special claim on the interest of the public in Israel: he is of course a veteran Zionist, and what is perhaps more to the point, he has familiarized the educated section of British opinion with the Zionist point of view. In the collection of Essays entitled "Conflicts" (1942), he included three papers, respectively titled "The Jews," "Numbers and Exodus," and "Judaism," which lighted up the murky background of the European catastrophe for his numerous readers and admirers who had no first-hand acquaintance of the subject. In his newly published volume, "Avenues of History," he remains faithful to this method. Embedded in the solid rock of historical investigation and critical analysis, there are brief biographical sketches of Josiah Wedgwood, Wyndham Deedes and Orde Wingate, which tell the non-specialist reader a good deal about three outstanding Englishmen of the inter-war period.

British Patriot

There are two puzzling paradoxes about Namier: he is a Russian Jew who is not merely a British patriot but a Tory of the deepest dye; and he is an arch-specialist — the historian's historian in fact — who excels at journalism. For a good many of his brief essays published from time to time in volume form are journalistic — which just goes to show how many different kinds of journalists there are. Even when the whole front page of the "Times Literary Supplement" and the two succeeding pages are taken up by one of his unsiged contributions (whose authorship is nonetheless never in doubt) the work is that of a supreme craftsman of journalism. The scholar who 20 years ago revolutionized the study of 18th century British parliamentary history with his monumental investigations into the workings of the British Constitution, seems to be another being altogether. Presumably it is this second Namier who was awarded a knighthood this month and has now become Sir Lewis. But the puzzle does not end there.

Tory Die-Hard

Sir Lewis Namier, Professor of Modern History in the University of Manchester and in some respects the doyen of British historians — is not merely the leading authority on the origins of British parliamentary government, but one of the last remaining intellectual bulwarks of Toryism. Most modern Conservatives are disguised Liberals. Even Churchill is a Whig who for convenience pretends to be a Tory. Namier belongs to the minority who really are Conservatives in the strict definition of the term. One of his aims in writing his monumental study of 18th century government was to defeat the Whig legend. He is a Tory in the sense in which Lord North was a Tory, and his rejection of the French Revolution and everything that stems from it, is complete and unqualified. What is more, he has no use for American democracy either. It is not that he dislikes democracy. He simply refuses to take it seriously as a theory of government. He would probably reply that it is no use trying to cure the greater evil with the lesser: Communism is the offspring of Liberalism, 1917 continued what 1848 began, and if the world is to recover some sanity, it must jettison the "progressive" philosophy altogether.

But there is a third Namier

Namier III — who has become of special importance to those of his colleagues who are trying to make sense of post-war Europe. He knows recent Eastern and Central European history better than he does, and though his understanding of 18th century German history is not quite as flawless as his understanding of 19th century history, it is a kind of thing that will recently passed for knowledge of the subject. Namier has written brilliantly and incisively on the origins of German nationalism (1944), Revolution of the Intellectuals (in his best-known work on this topic) and trained a school of historians of whom A.P. Taylor and Trevor-Nepel are the best known who have carried on his work. The

Realist's Letter

PLEASURE TRAVEL

To the Editor of THE POST
 Sir, — Your paper reports a wave of protest from private car owners and some papers against fixing Saturdays as one of the two compulsory days of rest. Instead of Saturday, these people are prepared to sacrifice another working day.

How is one to reconcile this indignation with the solemn declaration of the very same people at the end of 1950, when the first travel restrictions were introduced, saying that their vehicles were most essential to the performance of their professional activities?

Is it asking too much of the car owner to abstain from pleasure riding — at a cost of much valuable hard currency for fuel and spare parts — at times of extreme austerity?

Yours etc.,

C.I.C.

Jerusalem, June 18.

U.S. BOOKS

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir, — We would like to express the appreciation of the reading public, and of the Israel Book Trade for the successful efforts of Mr. Owen Thomas Jones, First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy, and Mr. Wilford J. Kramer, Cultural Attache, to enable Israelis to buy as many U.S. books and periodicals as they wish. No word of appreciation can fully express the thanks we owe them.

It is also owing to their work and that of Miss Riley, librarian of the U.S. Library at Tel Aviv, that a book exhibit will open in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem (starting in Tel Aviv on June 23 at the Library on Bialik St.) where books published in the U.S. during 1950 and 1951 will be available for inspection so that the public may choose what to order through book-sellers.

Yours etc.,

Foreign Trade Association

Tel Aviv, June 19.

Adolph Busch

THE great violinist, Adolf Busch, died of a heart ailment in New York on Tuesday last. Born in Siegen (Westphalia) in 1890, Busch studied with Steinbach at the Conservatorium in Cologne and became first concertmaster of the Vienna Conservatorium Orchestra at 21.

In 1933, in protest against Hitler's persecutions of the Jews, Busch cancelled all his engagements in Germany, including the Brahms centennial in Hamburg, and shortly thereafter left the country with his family and his famous quartet.

Upon becoming a Swiss citizen in 1935, Busch declared that he would never again play in any country which did not have a free democratic government. Early in 1937 he made a concert tour of this country and appeared as soloist with the newly formed Palestine Philharmonic Orchestra.

Adolf Busch was esteemed as a matchless interpreter of Beethoven and Brahms. The Busch String Quartet achieved world renown, and his other ensemble, the Busch Chamber Players, is noted for its recordings of all Bach's Brandenburg Concertos and Suites and Mozart's Serenata Notturna (K.239). FRANGC

Paradox of an Arch Tory

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, POST Correspondent LONDON.

PROFESSOR NAMIER — Sir Lewis Namier since the last Honours List — has a special claim on the interest of the public in Israel: he is of course a veteran Zionist, and what is perhaps more to the point, he has familiarized the educated section of British opinion with the Zionist point of view. In the collection of Essays entitled "Conflicts" (1942), he included three papers, respectively titled "The Jews," "Numbers and Exodus," and "Judaism," which lighted up the murky background of the European catastrophe for his numerous readers and admirers who had no first-hand acquaintance of the subject. In his newly published volume, "Avenues of History," he remains faithful to this method. Embedded in the solid rock of historical investigation and critical analysis, there are brief biographical sketches of Josiah Wedgwood, Wyndham Deedes and Orde Wingate, which tell the non-specialist reader a good deal about three outstanding Englishmen of the inter-war period.

British Patriot

There are two puzzling paradoxes about Namier: he is a Russian Jew who is not merely a British patriot but a Tory of the deepest dye; and he is an arch-specialist — the historian's historian in fact — who excels at journalism. For a good many of his brief essays published from time to time in volume form are journalistic — which just goes to show how many different kinds of journalists there are. Even when the whole front page of the "Times Literary Supplement" and the two succeeding pages are taken up by one of his unsiged contributions (whose authorship is nonetheless never in doubt) the work is that of a supreme craftsman of journalism. The scholar who 20 years ago revolutionized the study of 18th century British parliamentary history with his monumental investigations into the workings of the British Constitution, seems to be another being altogether. Presumably it is this second Namier who was awarded a knighthood this month and has now become Sir Lewis. But the puzzle does not end there.

Tory Die-Hard

Sir Lewis Namier, Professor of Modern History in the University of Manchester and in some respects the doyen of British historians — is not merely the leading authority on the origins of British parliamentary government, but one of the last remaining intellectual bulwarks of Toryism. Most modern Conservatives are disguised Liberals. Even Churchill is a Whig who for convenience pretends to be a Tory. Namier belongs to the minority who really are Conservatives in the strict definition of the term. One of his aims in writing his monumental study of 18th century government was to defeat the Whig legend. He is a Tory in the sense in which Lord North was a Tory, and his rejection of the French Revolution and everything that stems from it, is complete and unqualified. What is more, he has no use for American democracy either. It is not that he dislikes democracy. He simply refuses to take it seriously as a theory of government. He would probably reply that it is no use trying to cure the greater evil with the lesser: Communism is the offspring of Liberalism, 1917 continued what 1848 began, and if the world is to recover some sanity, it must jettison the "progressive" philosophy altogether.

But there is a third Namier

Namier III — who has become of special importance to those of his colleagues who are trying to make sense of post-war Europe. He knows recent Eastern and Central European history better than he does, and though his understanding of 18th century German history is not quite as flawless as his understanding of 19th century history, it is a kind of thing that will recently passed for knowledge of the subject. Namier has written brilliantly and incisively on the origins of German nationalism (1944), Revolution of the Intellectuals (in his best-known work on this topic) and trained a school of historians of whom A.P. Taylor and Trevor-Nepel are the best known who have carried on his work. The

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